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anyone can find the natural sine, cosine, etc., of any angle required, so that the sides and angles of a triangle may be solved by arithmetic. The percentage unit is formed as follows: Describe about a circle a square and join the points of contact, which we may take as vertical and horizontal diameters. Divide each side of the square from the point of contact to the extremities into 100 equal parts and number them in opposite directions from the middle to the ends. Then if the center of the circle is joined to each of these divisions the corresponding octants of the circumference will be divided into 100 unequal parts. Any line joining the center of the circle to any one of the octant divisions will form, together with its adjacent quadrantal line, a percentage angle and the percentage number of the angle itself will always show the ratio of the departure of that particular inclined line to the quadrantal line, from which it is numbered. The length of the quadrantal line or radius, multiplied by the central angle number, which is a decimal, will give the length of the perpendicular or tangent.

Mathematics for Agricultural Students. By Henry C. Wolff. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company. Pp. 309. $1.50 net.

The aims of the author in writing this book are (1) to train the student to do neat and careful work, (2) to encourage further use of elementary algebra and geometry, (3) to develop the habit of careful and logical thinking, (4) to discover good methods, (5) to show how mathematics is helpful in pursuing other subjects of study. The chapter headings are: graphic representation; logarithms; circular functions; ellipse; slide rule; statics; permutations, combinations and binomial theorem; progressions; probability; small errors; point, plane and line in space; maxima and minima; empirical equations. The student who works carefully through the book will know much more mathematics in a useful form than most farmers.

Elementary Mathematical Analysis. By Charles S. Slichter. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company. Pp. 490.

This book is intended for first-year college students and covers algebra, trigonometry and conic sections. The idea of functionality is prominent throughout and the work is developed in accordance with the twofold plan of, first, grouping the material around the three functions, $y = ax^n$, $y = a \sin mx$, $y = e^x$, and second, of enlarging the elementary functions by fundamental transformations. This in common with other volumes of the Modern Mathematical Texts published by this company shows a freshness in harmony with the trend for improved mathematical teaching.

Constructive Text-Book of Practical Mathematics. By H. W. Marsh. Vol. III., Technical Geometry. New York: John Wiley and Sons. Pp. 244. $1.25 net.

In the belief that direct contact with demonstrable truth is necessary for the development of reason the author of this book attempts to effect this contact in the case of geometry by leading the student through constructive and practical work to demonstrative geometry. It would be interesting to see how students taught by a good teacher using this book compared in their knowledge of geometry with students taught by an equally good teacher using the syllabus method. The worth of the book might be determined by such a test.

It could hardly be called good pedagogy to put practically all the definitions, axioms, etc., together at the beginning, or to put as the first proposition to prove that a "straight angle equals 180°."

Examples in Algebra. By A. H. Wheeler. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. Pp. 257. 90 cents.

This splendid collection of problems is adapted for use with any text and is suitable for students preparing for college or technical school. The book has many excellent features, such as its simplicity of arrangement, one-step-at-a-time problems, and the large number of mental exercises. Teachers of algebra will be glad for this new set of 10,000 problems from which they may draw for exercises.

Second Course in Algebra. By W. B. Fite. Boston: D. C. Heath and Company. Pp. 247. 90 cents.

This book is intended for those who have had a year of algebra and gives a careful review of those subjects studied in the first year and then takes up those subjects that properly belong to the second year of study. Simple though natural problems relating to geometry and physics have been supplied and will stimulate the student's interest. The subject of ratio and proportion is treated in connection with fractions which it naturally follows.

Geometry of Four Dimensions. By Henry Parker Manning. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pp. 348. $2.00.

A knowledge of higher mathematics is not necessary to read this book, though the treatment is mathematical. The author has endeavored to build up a structure that will rest on the foundation laid in the schools. The treatment is synthetic, no analytic proofs being given, in the belief that the study of the figures themselves will serve best to give an understanding of them. Analogies have been cherished and used where convenient. The study of four-dimensional geometry will give us a truer view of the nature of geometrical reasoning and increase our power of constructive imaging as well as give us a better conception of the geometries of lower dimensions. Professor Manning has done a good service in giving us this book.

Family Expense Account. By T. A. Brookman. Boston: D. C. Heath and Company. Pp. 112. 60 cents.

Through the somewhat novel and ingenious plan of tracing the financial history of a newly married couple for a series of years, pupils are